

WHAT RECENT EVIDENCE SHOWS

Brownsville Case Up to Present Time

FAVORABLE FOR THE MEN

Important Evidence of Citizens Not Yet Taken.

OFFICERS CHANGE OPINIONS

Since Discharge of Colored Soldiers Developments Have Tended to Clear Them.

Now that the investigation of the Brownsville case has been brought to a temporary halt members of the committee and others are reviewing the testimony taken up to this time with a view to seeing where the case stands. That Senator Foraker has scored some extremely important victories is admitted by many close observers of the proceedings, and those who have sought to fix the shooting up of the town upon the shoulders of the colored soldiers have met some unexpected obstacles at moments when they least expected to find them.

The investigation of the Brownsville affair is probably half concluded, and unlike most cases in which there are charged persons, the testimony thus far presented has been by the defense, although members of the committee all around the board are prompt in denying that there are any accused persons or that there is a prosecution and defense. The witnesses have been called by Senator Foraker, and have included the colored soldiers and their officers and a few others. The citizens of Brownsville are yet to be heard from and subpoenas will be issued in order that they may be brought here by May 14, when the committee resumes to resume consideration of the matter. After they have been heard it is likely that the committee will proceed to Brownsville in order to take a view of the scene of the shooting up affair before making its final report.

Officers Change Opinions.

In the minds of many people who have been following the proceedings very closely, perhaps the most important development of the investigation lies in the change of opinion of the officers of the accused colored battalion. These officers, many of whom are West Point graduates, and some of whom have had extended careers in the army, have been gradually changing their belief from evidence submitted to them early on the morning of August 14, following the shooting up of the town, to the belief that the soldiers were guilty of the crime. They formed their belief upon the finding of shells of the kind that were used in their hands, and because they had seen the streets in the vicinity of the scene of the shooting, which was located not only by the evidence of witnesses but also by holes in houses and injury done to citizens by the firing.

In addition to that evidence, which alone had a powerful effect upon their minds, Mayor Connelley, in whom they had the utmost confidence because of their acquaintance with him and because he had served in the army as a surgeon and had developed conspicuous executive ability in handling unruly crowds in Brownsville, believed that the shooting was done by the colored soldiers, and he presented to their statements of a dozen people in Brownsville, including the mayor, who recognized the marauders as colored soldiers while the shooting was going on. That Penrose was so thoroughly convinced that the guilty men were in his command that he recommended the gradual discharge of the entire body of men, 20 per cent at a time, to the district of Columbia, and that he believed that by that heroic method the men would be brought to their senses and that the army would be able to give evidence on their guilty conduct.

Opinion Influenced President.

The opinions of these officers were adopted by Gen. Gallatin, Gen. Bell, Gen. Lovington, Gen. McAdams and others, who in turn influenced the President in the issuing of his order dismissing the entire battalion without honor, but from the time the officers of the battalion were discharged, the 25th Infantry witnessed the severe methods for smoking out the guilty men put forth by a civil force. The Senate committee, this is according to the testimony of every one of the officers who came before the committee, when they saw the colored soldiers, some of whom had been in the service for over a quarter of a century without the least stain upon their record, accept of the discharge without honor, without being able to save themselves by giving information, they began to change their opinion as to their guilt. Then the Purdy investigation threw a great deal of light upon the subject, and finally the Penrose court-martial proceedings brought out additional evidence, all of which was carefully studied by these officers, who had had no opportunity to make any investigation in the district of Columbia, and who were confined within the limits of the barracks grounds until ordered to Fort Reno, where the evidence was discarded.

While the men were on trial in the court-martial proceedings, a great deal of evidence was brought out there bearing on their case, but the retract of it brought the officers very close to the idea that the men were not guilty. Since then some of the evidence has been brought out by the committee on military affairs has confirmed them in that belief, until today every one of them is either convinced that the colored soldiers are innocent or they have at least changed their minds that they are guilty and are waiting for further light.

Experts Report.

Another important matter that has a bearing on this subject is the report of Lieut. Hawkins and Mr. Spooner of the Springfield arsenal on the shells found in the streets of Brownsville on the morning following the shooting. These shells were traced to four rifles that were in the possession of Company B, and they were that evidence was brought out it was regarded as almost conclusive evidence of guilt of the men.

The Secretary of War evidently so regarded it from the wording of his communication sent to the committee transmitting the report. But the evidence of Lieut. Hawkins and the quartermaster sergeant of his company is uniform to the effect that they went to the storehouse on the night of the 14th, after the shooting, and there found in an arms chest with the lid screwed down, and resting under a pile of iron coats, had fired some of the empty shells. There has been no evidence to change the fact that that rifle was there and could not have been secured for the purpose of shooting up the town.

An explanation of how the experts may be perfectly correct in their determination of the rifles from which the bullets were fired is had from the fact that a large box of empty shells that had been fired from these rifles at target practice at Fort Niagara were taken to Fort Brown in a box,

the lid of which was broken open in transit, and was then left for four or five days on the rear porch of B barracks, where it was accessible to children and others visiting the place. The shells were not especially valuable, but were to be returned to the arsenal in exchange for additional ammunition, the being no penalty should the company fail to return them. For that reason, and because of the fact that it was not supposed any one would take them, they were not more carefully guarded.

It is still a question to be determined whether it was those shells that were scattered in Brownsville. If the experts' report identifying these shells with certain guns is accepted as true the theory that the shells were fired at Fort Niagara before the battalion went to Fort Brown will be very strong, unless some further evidence can be brought forward to show that that particular gun was at some time out of the arms chest.

Surplus Ammunition.

If the report of the experts should be set aside as untrustworthy, which does not appear to be likely, it has been shown that there was a large quantity of ammunition of the Springfield rifle left at Fort Brown by companies of the 25th Regiment, which have been accessible to people in Brownsville. There was more evidence to show that the people of Brownsville may have secured ammunition from the 25th Infantry than that the colored soldiers of the 25th had surplus ammunition to fire that night. Another suspicious circumstance is the fact that shells and clips found at dawn on the morning of the 14th by the commanding officer of Company B were in a position that they could not have been there, as is usual in firing, and the finding of five clips at one spot also tended to show that they had been placed there and had not been thrown in the act of firing.

Tests made at Fort Macintosh to determine the distance at which colored soldiers could be recognized and their clothing described on a night similar to that of August 13, and under circumstances practically the same, have surprised a good many people, because, according to those tests, it would not have been possible for citizens of Brownsville to have identified the colored soldiers as they have been undertaken to do. Those tests are not conclusive at all, but they point to a line of facts relating to the 25th Infantry that will be important in determining the case.

The soldiers have stoutly maintained while before the committee that they knew nothing of the shooting up of the town. They have been cross-questioned by Senator Warner with the greatest care and with great shrewdness, without breaking down their testimony in any important degree. The people of Brownsville are yet to be heard, but it is a fact that the tendency of the testimony taken up to this time is to corroborate the contention of the men of the 25th Infantry that they did not do the shooting and that they knew nothing about it.

SENATOR'S ESCAPE

CLARK OF MONTANA NEARLY LOSES HIS LIFE.

TRINIDAD, Col., April 6.—While former United States Senator William A. Clark of Montana was crossing a river twenty miles west of Trinidad yesterday his carriage broke through the ice and he was swept into the water. He was rescued by other members of the party as he was being washed under the ice. Mr. Clark is confined to his bed in his private car today in the care of a physician. He has a severe cold, but no serious results are expected.

His Clothing Frozen.

The senator was hurriedly taken to a ranch five miles away, and when he arrived there his clothing had frozen. After being furnished with dry clothing the party proceeded to Weston, eight miles distant, where the senator's private car was waiting. The senator, who is accompanied by his wife and daughter, will resume his trip to Los Angeles this afternoon. Senator Clark was on a tour of inspection of his coal properties when the accident happened.

CHARLES W. STRINE DEAD.

Summenced at Boston Hospital After Operation for Appendicitis.

BOSTON, April 6.—Charles W. Strine, manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, died today at the Boothby Hospital in this city. Mr. Strine was operated upon for appendicitis eight days ago. Mr. Strine, who was a native of Philadelphia, entered newspaper work when a young man. Later he became identified with concert and theatrical enterprises. He had been with the Metropolitan Opera Company for the past two years as manager of tours. Mr. Strine was forty years of age.

Ten Workmen Killed.

LODZ, Russian Poland, April 6.—Ten workmen were shot and killed by strikers in the factory district here today because they attempted to resume work. The managers of the factories have begun to re-engage men, but the socialists are bitterly opposing a resumption of work.

Washington Will Stay South.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Booker T. Washington addressed 3,000 colored people last night at the Olivet Baptist Church.

"People frequently ask me why I don't move out of the south," he said. "It doesn't seem to me that one could educate himself and enrich himself to that point where he would desire to tear himself away from the negro race, but as long as I live I will be with them, and there among the black men of the south."

Above all, Mr. Washington encouraged the idea of industry. He urged that every man seek his own upward trade and that the young be instructed to save their money.

Two Men Burned.

SAUGUS, Mass., April 6.—Two men were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the H. B. Newhall mill early today. The dead men are Oscar Mills and Michael Desmond, both of Malden. The bodies were found near a chimney, where the men were in the habit of sleeping. The fire was caused by a gas leak in the Sons Drug Company, and was the last of the tide mills along the Saugus river. The loss is \$25,000.

Princess' Engagement Denied.

LONDON, April 6.—Maj. James E. B. Martin, controller and treasurer of the household of Prince Christian, father of Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, today authorized a denial of the report circulated by the Daily Mirror of this city of the engagement of the princess to the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, which the major declared to be "absolutely without foundation."

Champion Tennis Player Married.

LONDON, April 6.—Miss D. K. Douglas, champion lawn tennis (singles) player, was married at Ealing this afternoon to R. L. Chambers. It is expected that the champion will not defend the title this year.



ARRANGING DETAILS OF THE OHIO CONTEST.

THAW TRIAL TO GO ON

There Will Be No More Breaks, It is Said.

TO CALL MORE WITNESSES

Likely That One or Two Will Be Called to Stand.

JEROME MAY MAKE PROTEST

Both Sides Are Ready for the Final Effort in the Remarkable Case.

May Make Protest.

It is almost certain, however, that, to justify his position, Mr. Jerome will make a brief protest against the confirmation of the report of the lunacy commission. He will do this with but faint hope of success, however, for it is believed to be a foregone conclusion that Justice Fitzgerald will confirm the commission's report.

So far as known, no prosecuting officer in this jurisdiction has ever found himself in the curious position that District Attorney Jerome occupies. Despite his sponsonable and a paranoiac, Mr. Jerome is compelled to impress upon the jury that it is its duty to find the young man guilty as a matter of course.

Since he has said that he will strive to convict Thaw, the district attorney will be forced to ignore all that he has said in court and out of it as to the prisoner's mental breakdown, and to argue simply that he went up to Stanford White on the Madison Square Roof Garden that tragic June night and shot him to death through motives of revenge and jealousy.

Delmas' Speech Finished.

As to the defense, Delphin M. Delmas has finished the preparation of his speech. He has abundant time for this work, because Mr. Hartbridge has done all the work connected with the relations of the defense toward the lunacy commission.

All of Thaw's lawyers profess to look forward to next week with the utmost confidence. Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, since the menace of weary weeks of waiting involved in Mr. Jerome's threat to seek the appellate division has vanished, is cheerful again, as is the prisoner. She visits Thaw in the Tombs daily and spends as long a time there as she can.

Dr. Hamilton's Testimony.

One of Thaw's counsel said today: "When the trial was interrupted Dr. Hamilton was on the stand and his examination was not completed. When the case is resumed Dr. Hamilton will be still on the stand and the question before us is whether it is wise or not to continue his examination. I favor asking Dr. Hamilton his

opinion of Thaw's sanity. He will testify that Thaw was insane at the time of the shooting, and that that will help our case. What his opinion is in regard to Thaw's mental condition now does not matter in view of the commission's report. We will get together before Monday and thresh the matter out and arrive at some conclusion. Nothing has yet been decided definitely."

D. M. Delmas was busy today putting the finishing touches to his summing-up speech and it was said at his office that he will take more than a day to deliver it. It was said that he will be the only member of Thaw's counsel that will address the court in the summing up.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—Fully twenty-five persons dead and more than twice that number seriously injured are results of yesterday's tornado which swept through Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Less than half of those killed were white persons. Among the last bodies found were those of a man and a woman in trees at Alexandria, La.

The experience of being caught by the tornado in the middle of the Mississippi river on a stern-wheel packet is described by Louis Knapp, who was aboard the steamer Betsy Ann.

"The smokestack and stage plank were blown away in a jiffy," said Mr. Knapp.

"and the boat began tossing from side to side like a cradle. I'm a pretty strong man, but the wind was so terrific at one time that it was all I could do to keep hold on the railing of the boat. At the same time, I was dodging flying timbers and broken glass. The pilot turned the boat's bow toward the bank and managed to drive her nose into the levee, but by this time the upper works of the steamer were barely able to stand alone."

The women passengers were safely landed on the levee with the aid of a skiff.

PAYS PARTING CALL.

The German Ambassador will Visit His Home in Saxony.

Baron Sternburg, the German ambassador, called at the State Department today and said good-bye to Secretary Root and other officials before departing for Germany on a short visit to his old home in Saxony. He expects to sail from New York April 9 on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse II, accompanied by Baroness Sternburg, returning to this city about the 1st of July.

The negotiations for a new agreement to continue in force the present minimum rates for duty on United States imports into Germany have progressed so far as to warrant the statement that the finishing touches can be added in Berlin, probably during the ambassador's stay here, and certainly before the expiration, in June, of the existing German decree on that subject.

WANTS TO TRY AGAIN.

Arctic Explorer Peary Applies for Extension of Leave.

Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, U. S. N., has applied for an extension of leave of absence for two years in order to resume his efforts to reach the north pole. Commander Peary has succeeded in raising \$200,000, necessary for the expedition, which he believes will be his last invasion of the Arctic regions. He plans to start the expedition the latter part of June, and will use his specially-constructed ship, the Roosevelt. The dash to the pole will be attempted in the summer of 1908. Out of twenty-five years in the navy, Capt. Peary has been absent on leave for fifteen years.

CITY OF TROY SUNK

Burned Steamer May Be Raised Very Probably.

NOT A PASSENGER HURT

Remarkable Escapes of All the Sixty-Five Travelers.

HOT RACE AGAINST THE FLAMES

All on Board Praise the Coolness and Courage of the Captain of the Boat.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The hull of the burned steamer City of Troy, which caught fire near Tarrytown last night and which was run to Edwin Gould's dock at Ardsley, where U. S. passengers were safely landed, sank off Dobbs' Ferry early this morning, but a representative of the Troy line said today that the wreck will probably be raised.

The trip that ended so disastrously was the third made by the City of Troy this season, which opened on April 1. The company's representative said that another boat would at once be put on to take the place of the burned vessel. The report of the captain of the burned vessel, made at the company's main office here, says that not a passenger or any member of the crew was injured. How the fire started has not yet been determined.

The City of Troy's sixty-five passengers were rescued in fifteen minutes before the vessel was burned to the water's edge alongside Mr. Gould's private dock at 8 o'clock last night. Thirteen horses in the hold and all freight on board were destroyed. One woman, who had slept through the first excitement, was rescued from her state room by Fred Smith and Robert Wilson of Dobbs' Ferry. First Mate W. S. Edgar of Troy was overcome by smoke and was taken to the office of the Manila brewery, where he was revived soon. To the coolness of Capt. Charles H. Bruder and the excellent discipline of the crew, with the fact that many of the passengers kept cool when the fire was discovered, is attributed the rescue of all on board.

The First Intimation.

Smoke issuing from the companionway shortly after the City of Troy left Yonkers was the first intimation of the fire. Defective insulation in the pantry, which is on the main deck amidships, is supposed to have caused the blaze. As soon as Capt. Bruder realized that his vessel was on fire the alarm was sounded and those passengers who had retired were aroused.

There were only about a dozen women aboard, and while there was a tendency among them toward panic, at first, the coolness of the crew and the reassurances of Captain Bruder calmed the excited ones.

As the flames gained headway full speed was put on the boat headed toward the nearest pier on the New York side, at Dobbs' Ferry. For some reason the boat could not be made fast at this point and a dash was made for the Gould pier near the Ardsley Club. Here a crowd had collected, and without confusion the passengers were bundled ashore, Captain Bruder being the last to leave. An hour later the City of Troy was a blackened hulk of ruins. The Gould dock was badly damaged by fire.

Vessel Drifted Away.

As the flames spread the vessel drifted away from the shore, and, fanned by a

brisk breeze, was soon a mass of flames from stem to stern. Efforts to save the horses on board were in vain. The fire department of Dobbs' Ferry made an unsuccessful attempt to get a line of hose on board. It was at this point that it became known that there was a woman on board. Then Smith and Wilson boarded the burning vessel and handed her down to a row-boat.

Huddled in frightened groups on the shore, a number of them scantily dressed and without their baggage, the passengers were taken to the railroad station at Dobbs' Ferry and supplied with transportation. Many of them returned to New York last night, while others continued their journey to Troy by rail.

Seven passengers of the burned steamer boat which arrived at the Grand Central station at 11:30 o'clock last night had nothing but blankets and the coolness and courage of Capt. Bruder. The passengers reported that a number of them had retired, while others were in the saloon, when the captain entered and warned all to remain calm until the steamer could be tugged. A number of Italians, in their excitement, attempted to jump overboard, but were prevented by one of the officers, who persuaded them to remain quiet by a show of force.

Investigation Begins.

Michael Murray and Thomas O'Hara of the crew, as well as the negro cooks and stewards, were among those who returned to this city last night. All of them had lost the principal part of their clothing and were hatless and wrapped in blankets. Representatives of the Citizens' line went to Dobbs' Ferry this morning to begin an investigation into the burning of the steamer boat. The United States steamboat inspection service will begin its inquiry this afternoon. At the office of the Citizens' line this morning it was said that the cargo on board consisted of dry goods and perishable freight. The boat was insured.

Capt. Bruder is a veteran river captain and lives on a farm up the Hudson. The City of Troy was a sister boat of the Saratoga, and was built in Brooklyn in 1876. Thirteen years ago she was rebuilt and completely modernized. She was valued at \$200,000. Her gross tonnage was 1,527, her length 280 feet and breadth thirty-six feet. She carried a crew of forty-eight men, and she had 200 state rooms. She plied between this city and Troy and made her home port at Albany.

Man and Wife Found Dead.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Patrick Cavanaugh and his wife Bridget were found dead in a Brooklyn lodging house today. The room was filled with gas which had escaped from a tube which had become disconnected from a gas heater, presumably by accident. The couple had planned to leave today for the Adirondacks, where they had obtained employment on the Walden estate. Cavanaugh was forty years old. His wife was thirty-five.

HOPING TO END THE WAR

DIPLOMATS DISCUSS CENTRAL AMERICAN CONDITIONS.

Minister Mejia Points Out the Desirability of an Early Cessation of Hostilities.

An Important conference took place at the State Department today between Assistant Secretary Bacon, Ambassador Cretz of Mexico and Ministers Calvo of Costa Rica, Mejia of Salvador and Toledo Herrarte of Guatemala. It is believed it was for the purpose of canvassing the prospects for reaching an agreement along the lines suggested by President Cabrera of Guatemala, providing for a guarantee by the United States for the faithful execution of a peace pact in Central America.

At the close of the conference, which lasted three hours, it was stated by one of the participants that substantial progress was being made. To the surprise of the representatives of the Central American republics, however, he said, has not yet been reached and it would be impossible to discuss publicly the details of the exchanges that are taking place.

Minister Mejia's View.

The war between Honduras and Nicaragua, according to Minister Mejia, will be settled without embroiling other Central American republics. "It is highly to the interests of the republics of Salvador, Costa Rica and Guatemala," said Senor Mejia, "that peace should be brought about as soon as possible in order to avert the chance that the war may be extended into their respective domains. To the same end, representatives of these countries here will do all they can. Meanwhile those countries have found it expedient to mobilize troops on the respective frontiers. When I left home Salvador had about 2,500 men on the border, though it would be possible to increase that number to 5,000. According to the peace terms of the peace pact, the United States would be made to feel that there has been some mistake. If Penrose is really innocent, as he claims, would it not be appropriate for the White House to issue a statement as to whether he represents Penrose?

Does He Represent Penrose?

Does Andrews represent Penrose in these White House calls? He is the brother of Wesley R. Andrews, at present senator from Virginia, of the republican party of Pennsylvania. W. R. Andrews is in Washington, but has not been seen at the White House. The fact that Penrose is accused of having been a party to a \$5,000,000 conspiracy would not hurt him, as the conspiracy was a much-wronged man. Will the White House do it?

SHIP'S DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

Steamer Reached New York After Sixty-Hour Storm Experience.

NEW YORK, April 6.—With seven of her crew more or less injured and the others utterly exhausted, the Virginia arrived here today from Kingston, Jamaica, after a desperate struggle with a storm of sixty hours' duration off Hatteras. The Virginia ran into the storm last Tuesday and from that time until Thursday it was a constant battle with the sea. The wind reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour and fell in torrents. At one time six water-spouts were sighted from the steamer's bridge. An immense wave which struck the ship about six hours after she had run into the storm ripped off the tarpaulins that had been hastily battened down over the hatch openings, and the sea had been left without the heavy covers so to five hundred tons of cargo was exposed to the elements of the storm.

Galleys, cabins and scuppers were flooded four feet deep, the rush of water battering the stewards, extinguishing the galley fires and destroying the midday mass. The ship was being prepared for the arrival of the steamer and George Wolf, the cook, were in the galley when the water poured in on them, submerging them to their necks and setting everything afloat.

Stefan Delini, a steward, was crushed against a cabin window, bruised about the head and body, and the arteries of his right wrist severed. It may become necessary to amputate his hand. Harry Walker, another steward, was also cut by glass in the same manner. Lettie Blenkinsberg, the stewardess, was thrown completely across the cabin and severely injured. Chas. J. Stienbach was battered up against a door.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

Scurvy Making Great Strides—Transferring of Relief Fund.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—Scurvy is making great strides in the famine stricken districts. The official report for the second fortnight of March shows 1,055 cases in Ufa province and 717 in Saratov, compared with 438 cases in Ufa, the first fortnight of March and 350 in Saratov province during the same period. There has been a slight decrease in the spread of typhus.

The project to transfer the famine relief from the government to the zemstvos has been approved by the cabinet and will be submitted to parliament.

STEAMER BOUND ON LONG VOYAGE.

SUPERIOR, Wis., April 6.—Capt. J. H. Ewart of San Francisco has arrived here to take out the steamer Winniebag bound for San Francisco, the entire trip being over 15,000 miles. The Winniebag will probably take on a cargo of coal at Detroit. The longest stretch of voyage without stop will be from Port Sydney to Coronel, Chile. The ship, together with the Lucy Neff of Milwaukee and Minnie E. Kelton of Tonawanda, has been purchased for the San Francisco-Puget Sound lumber trade.

Weather.

Unsettled weather tonight, possibly rain; tomorrow partly, cloudy and warmer.

CHASE OF THRU WHITE HOUSE

But Expectation Was Not Followed by Realization.

TWO OF FAMED DINERS

Senators Bourne and Hansbrough Among Those Present.

FENROSE AND "BULL" ANDREWS

One of the Warm Friends of the Pennsylvania Cassius-Slips in Without Noise.

Thrills chased each other around the White House this morning. Was there to be another chapter of the famous \$5,000,000 conspiracy? Expectation was not followed by realization, and the day wore along without anything more than a glimpse of two of the men who are said to have participated in the dinner at which Senator Penrose is alleged to have talked so freely about the "anti-Roosevelt conspiracy."

The President was visited by Senator Jonathan Bourne of Oregon and Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota, two of the men who are said to have been present at the dinner where the tall and fat Cassius of Pennsylvania drew his knife before Caesar was ready to be butchered. Hansbrough, amiable, pleasant, keen of intellect, told all inquirers that he didn't have a thing to say. He wanted to attend more dinners. He liked good things to eat, and the company of good and brilliant men.

It would not behoove him, even if he were the custodian of dinner secrets, to reveal them. He must decline to deny or admit that he knew anything of this memorable feast, at which the specters of Harriman, Hearst and Rockefeller entered with their full of gold and greenbacks and made faces at the man in the White House.

Bourne, short and slight figure, having less meat on his bones than "Gum Shoe" Bill Stone of Missouri or Crane of Massachusetts, studied a long time with the President. He took out a dinner card, he hardly knew what the word "dinner" meant. He couldn't even remember that he had ever been to dinner, and he was certain that he had not talked with the President today about anything more important than his patronage in his state. There was nothing about his face, though, to indicate that he still had visions of the H. H. R. apparition. Whatever shock he got out of that dinner, he has shown by strong will power and by devoted attention to the affairs of his constituents.

"Bull" Andrews Makes No Noise.

Before these entries upon the White House stage there silently slid in one of the close friends of the Pennsylvania Cassius—"Bull" Andrews. He is known the country over. "Bull" got out with the same noiseless tread and limited vocabulary with which he entered. He was at the White House twice yesterday. In the Congressional Directory Mr. Andrews is described as the delegate from New Mexico.

He became known to political fame by his close association with the late Senator Quay of Pennsylvania. Quay always turned over to Andrews the carrying out of all business done by the senator. He handled or about which he had doubt, he knew Andrews and knew him well. In time Andrews came to be republican state chairman of Pennsylvania. He is said to mean things about him since the reform wave swept over the state, but like Quay, he is unimpaired by the passage of time. He would avoid an asphalt pavement. There are those who would say that he would within ten feet of a canvas-back duck without the least trouble.

SHIP'S DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

Steamer Reached New York After Sixty-Hour Storm Experience.

NEW YORK, April 6.—With seven of her crew more or less injured and the others utterly exhausted, the Virginia arrived here today from Kingston, Jamaica, after a desperate struggle with a storm of sixty hours' duration off Hatteras. The Virginia ran into the storm last Tuesday and from that time until Thursday it was a constant battle with the sea. The wind reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour and fell in torrents. At one time six water-spouts were sighted from the steamer's bridge. An immense wave which struck the ship about six hours after she had run into the storm ripped off the tarpaulins that had been hastily battened down over the hatch openings, and the sea had been left without the heavy covers so to five hundred tons of cargo was exposed to the elements of the storm.

Galleys, cabins and scuppers were flooded four feet deep, the rush of water battering the stewards, extinguishing the galley fires and destroying the midday mass. The ship was being prepared for the arrival of the steamer and George Wolf, the cook, were in the galley when the water poured in on them, submerging them to their necks and setting everything afloat.

Stefan Delini, a steward, was crushed against a cabin window, bruised about the head and body, and the arteries of his right wrist severed. It may become necessary to amputate his hand. Harry Walker, another steward, was also cut by glass in the same manner. Lettie Blenkinsberg, the stewardess, was thrown completely across the cabin and severely injured. Chas. J. Stienbach was battered up against a door.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.